

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

BEAUTY WITH BULBS

SPRING PLANTING NUMBER

Devoted to the interests of Bulbous Flower growing in the Northwest. Published by the Black Hills Bulb Gardens, 1221 Eleventh Street, Rapid City, S.D.

VOLUME 4

MARCH 1, 1934

NUMBER 10

IN APPRECIATION

As we enter into this our seventh year of commercial flower bulb growing it is with a greater degree of responsibility and service to our patrons. To our local and eastern South Dakota trade and to our many customers in the neighboring states of N. Dakota, Montana, Wyoming Nebraska, and other outside points whence more than half of our orders go, we appreciate your loyal patronage. We are ever interested in your individual flower gardens and your flower problems.

We are glad for the visits of flower lovers as nothing pleases us more than to exchange ideas and personal experiences since by these little interviews we all learn a bit.

Ours is a house of service to flower growers and our bulletins are sent out without cost. If at any time we can be of assistance do not hesitate to give us an opportunity to help out.

For many years the price of flower bulbs had been high, almost prohibitive. Our dominant aim in entering the field of bulb growing was to bring the price within the reach of all and thus make it possible for everyone to enjoy these, the most gorgeous of all flowers. Through economies effected all along the line this has been accomplished and we now are able to offer hand-select Black Hills grown stock at lower prices than those quoted by outside concerns on common grades.

KEEPING THE PRICE DOWN: - For one reason or another some growers and distributors of flower seeds and bulbs have either advanced the price or have stated that this will be absolutely necessary. We assure our customers that our prices will not be advanced nor will we be forced into raising them. Why? Because we grow all of our own planting stock on our own lands under our private irrigation system. We personally handle our work from planting time until the crop is harvested and stored. We thus control cost of distribution as well as production to such an extent that we are able to regulate our own prices - and these will never be high.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AN ASSET: - For the fourth consecutive year or ever since we began to exhibit flowers our displays have been awarded first place at the South Dakota State Fair and wherever shown. Not so much to our credit as to the natural climatic conditions which we enjoy here in the Black Hills region and which tend to impart and ensure hardiness and sturdiness to its products. Last season we succeeded in producing a dahlia bloom more than 12 inches in diameter which no doubt was the largest ever grown in the state. It was from a plant of Fort Monmouth and was grown in the ordinary way without additional fertilization, watering or disbudding. Many of our gladiolus reach a height of 5 feet under the same conditions. Certainty of germination and fruitage has now become traditional with Black Hills grown planting stock of all kinds.

HONESTY IN ADVERTISING: - Because of the many varieties of flowers which are listed in hundreds of catalogs all over the country it is difficult for the home gardener to choose varieties which bring satisfactory returns. Moreover, many of them are a total failure and the amateur grower is apt to become discouraged. This in many cases is the fault of the firm from whom the purchase was made as many dealers seem to have a mania for over-emphasizing the merits of each and everything which they offer for sale. In no other line of endeavour has the tendency of over-emphasis been more pronounced than in garden and flower growing manuals. Certainly those who grow gardens and flowers should not be misled or deceived any more than others as for instance the merchant who buys stock for his shelves or the farmer who makes a purchase of new machinery. The commercial flower grower who extols the virtues of each and every individual flower without also mentioning its faults, if any, is not building such a substantial business as he thinks. It is this overdrawn method of advertising that has tended to make the modern catalog a joke book rather than a dependable reference.

BEAUTY WITH BULBS: - Believing that flower growers generally appreciate a service which is not usually in most commercial catalogs we have attempted to bring in these service bulletins first hand information gained by close observation and experience. From the preparation of the soil through the various stages of planting, cultivation, spraying, disbudding, harvesting, curing and storing we leave no stone unturned which may be of value to others in growing better flowers.

In our grandmother's day a flower was a flower. That is, not so much distinction, if any, was made as to quality of bloom, ease of propagation, depth of coloring and so forth. The prime objective was the creation of a garden of color by mass planting. Today it is somewhat different. We demand variety and varieties. Especially is this true of such important families of flowers as dahlias, gladiolus, peonies, tulips and many others. The home flower gardener who continually plants only the old time mixtures certainly must view with amazement and perhaps envy those larger flowering kinds now grown by many of his neighbors. Likewise the commercial grower who fails to discard at least a portion of his little, old, small flowering kinds for the newer originations of gorgeous flowering varieties will soon be trailing behind.

Last season we visited an old, well established nursery and seed house which of late years had begun to sell merchandise of all kinds in connection with its nursery and seed business. Of course being interested in bulbous flowers we took occasion to check up on the varieties which they grew. Among the more than twenty varieties of gladiolus there were only a few varieties which are now rated as standard by modern bulb growers and these were not of the newer larger flowering kind. The others should have been discarded long ago as most of them were inferior kinds and not worth the effort required to produce them. Their dahlia plantings rated about the same. This condition further emphasizes the adage of too many irons in the fire at once. We presume that their customers are still buying this planting stock in mixtures unmindful of the many newer and better varieties now on the market.

If you were in the market for an article of wearing apparel or a piece of jewelry of distinction you would hardly expect to find either in a place where everything else was sold. The same holds true as regards flower plantings. We, and of course many other exclusive bulb and flower firms, devote much time and attention to all originations of expressed merit and the results of our experiments are passed on to you in unbiased descriptions. The faults and imperfections of each variety, as well as the merits, are stated impartially. If you are seeking the best in flower plantings buy only from an exclusive house -- if not from us then from some other dependable firm which has made a study of the subject. And to be sure of obtaining best results buy only inland grown stock, that which has been tried in this semi-arid climate and has not been found wanting.

NAMED VARIETIES VERSUS MIXED

In passing a flower garden of multi-colored hues we oft times wonder if the grower could select by their color, size of bloom, or other characteristics, even a few of those individual varieties. Many flower lovers grow flowers year after year with apparent pleasure and enthusiasm without concern or regard as to differentiating between types or varieties. The ability to discern various sorts would open up new avenues of delight to many who now have almost become a fixture among their flowers.

How many small flower gardeners are able to select at sight among their glads such common ones as Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mr. W. H. Phipps or Mrs. Leon Douglas or distinguish among their dahlias such outstanding varieties as Jersey's Beauty, Mrs. I. D. VerWarner, or Jane Cowl? Can you name a half dozen tulips at sight? This is only a primer class test in flower lore. If you have been growing such important flowers heretofore mentioned without becoming acquainted with their names try something different this season. Plant a few at least of the named varieties, stake them with labels and keep them separate. Make a plat of your planting in a garden book. Study the names, the colors of bloom and other characteristics. Become on speaking terms with them as it were. Be able to converse intelligently regarding them and your efforts will be well rewarded.

This question is asked perhaps more than any other regarding gladiolus culture. If you started with a mixture and continued to plant that mixture you no doubt are asking the same question. We have touched upon this subject in former bulletins but will again discuss it for the benefit of new customers. No variety discontinues reproduction entirely unless it is not adaptable to certain soils or climatic conditions or is affected by disease or insects. However, some varieties multiply much more rapidly than others and soon are in a great majority. The primulinus type or those varieties which contain primulinus blood are great propagators and will multiply much faster than some other varieties. This because of the hardiness of the parentage from which they sprang. Primulinus varieties are usually of the softer colors and you will find that after years of planting a mixture these soft shades will predominate.

Five years ago in one plot we planted a high grade mixture of bulblets which seemed to do well. The season was favorable and all of the varieties of bulblets seemed to sprout and grow (of course they did not). We continued to plant this mixture for cut flowers only but it has now become dominated by a few of the stronger growing varieties. Thus it will be seen that in order to keep an even run of color in gladiolus it is necessary to plant named varieties and keep them separated as most assuredly the stronger growers will outrun and soon greatly outnumber the weaker ones.

DO FLOWERS CHANGE COLOR? Aside from the foregoing, the color of flowers may be greatly modified by varying soil conditions. Among the several compositions of soil in which our flowers are grown we find that a well fertilized black soil will produce the darkest foliage and blooms while red or gypsum soil of lighter texture unfertilized produces flowers and foliage of a much lighter shade. For instance the bloom of Jersey's Beauty dahlia will be a shade darker pink if grown in the former than if grown in the latter. In glads the difference is more noticeable. Minuet produces a much lighter lavender flower grown in red soil and the same is true of all the softer colors. The difference is hardly noticeable in the real dark shades and of course no change could be effected in the whites.

SPRING PLANTING OF PEONIES NOT ADVISABLE

The peony is a perennial plant which begins its new years growth in the fall. At this time it begins a new growth of fine, hair-like roots and new eyes or sprouts. To disturb and transplant it in the spring is not advisable as that is contrary to its natural habit of development. However, if the peony has been dug in the fall and held in proper cold storage so that its natural growth is held in check (which is not possible with ordinary storage facilities) it will suffer no serious set back when planted in the spring. Under ordinary circumstances no advantage in growth is gained by spring planting as against planting the following fall. Peonies, to do their best, should be as well cared for as any other garden flower as regards cultivation, fertilization, watering and so forth.

OUR FALL BULLETIN

Our fall bulletin listing all kinds of bulbs for fall planting will be sent you about September 15th. Not only will it include more than 100 of the better varieties of peonies, tulips, iris and other bulbs but it will carry detailed information and suggestions pertaining to all phases of their care and culture. WAIT FOR IT! IT IS FREE!

GUARANTEE AND TERMS

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING - We guarantee our bulbs to grow and under ordinary conditions produce the quality of flower you have a right to expect. To further assist our customers in any flower losses which they may incur we offer a fifty-fifty protection on the following basis: IF BECAUSE OF DROUTH, HAIL, INSECTS OR ANY OTHER CAUSES YOU FAIL TO GROW FLOWERS FROM BULBS PURCHASED FROM US WE WILL REPLACE THEM NEXT SEASON AT HALF PRICE - because we are interested in your flower growing and will use every effort to help you succeed.

TERMS - Cash with order except in case of the special collection which we offer each season which may be taken care of on easy terms (SEE OUR SPECIAL UNRIVALED COLLECTION OFFER ON YELLOW SHEET ENCLOSED).

OUR CLUB MEMBERSHIP DISCOUNT - If you are a member of a garden club, a church or a lodge organization write for our special club membership discount and save money.

ALL ORDERS POSTPAID EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE NOTED.

WHICH VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS AND DAHLIAS SHALL I PLANT?

This question always arises when it is a matter of choosing only a few varieties either because of limited planting space or lack of funds or both. Other phases such as size of flower, color, type and floriferousness also enter into a choice of selection.

DAHLIA VARIETIES - If only large flowering varieties were desired the list would be somewhat different than if the most prolific blooming kinds were wanted, as the extremely large flowering varieties are usually not such heavy bloomers as medium or smaller flowering sorts.

To go into detail regarding the merits of each individual member of this great family of flowers would require too much space so we will mention only a few of the outstanding varieties which can always be depended upon and are ever to be found near the top of the list. However, the ranking of these top notch varieties changes from time to time as newer introductions displace some of the older, and too the advantages one has as regards soil or watering or location of garden plot may mean much in favor of certain varieties.

The most outstanding dahlia since its introduction in 1921 is that great pink creation, Jersey's Beauty. Other outstanding varieties we list in order of their importance and performance in our gardens the past season under varying conditions. Without regard to color, size, or other characteristics, the following showed up best among our plantings of more than seventy varieties: Fort Monmouth, Eliza London Shepard, Thomas A. Edison, Treasure Island, Marmion, Jane Cowl, Dwight W. Morrow, Kathleen Norris, Monmouth Champion, The World, Mrs. I. D. VerWarner, Golden Queen, Avalon, Edna Ferber and Maude Adams.

GLADIOLUS VARIETIES - There are many thousands of varieties of gladiolus on the market most of which produce fine flowers under normal conditions so it would appear somewhat difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion regarding a preferred list. However, there are outstanding varieties which have maintained their popularity against fierce competition. The following list includes the best according to our tests and to those of the many other commercial growers: Mr. W. H. Phipps, Minuet, Marmora, Betty Nuthall, Mrs. Leon Douglas, Pfitzer's Triumph, Golden Dream, Giant Nymph, Charles Dickens, Heavenly Blue, Picardy, Pelegrina, Emilie Auburn, Gloriana, Mrs. P. W. Sisson, Paul Pfitzer, Dr. F. E. Bennett and Purple Glory.

Dahlias

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS. The dahlia is the most aristocratic of the bulbous flower family and the most gorgeous of all flowers. It is in continuous bloom after the first buds open until freezing occurs. Few flowers can compare with the dahlia in variety of formation, size, color and general beauty. More than a dozen types and thousands of varieties are now being cultivated which in their various forms range in size from the tiniest pompons to the magnificent decoratives and hybrid cactus.

More wonderful perhaps is their color range, as almost any color or blending of colors may be had from snow white through the various shades of pink and red to the darkest maroon; from the lightest salmon tint to the deepest yellow and bronze, and through all the delicate mauve and purple hues.

CARE AND CULTIVATION. For the benefit of those unaccustomed to growing dahlias we cover this subject in detail in every spring bulletin.

Use good garden soil if possible. Plant in a location of ample sunshine. Plant 2 to 2½ feet apart each way and 5 to 6 inches deep. Lay the tuber flat down with sprout facing up, then fill in to ground level. When plants attain a height of 2 feet apply a dressing of well rotted manure and hoe into soil. Cultivate freely until plants begin to flower, then use shallow cultivation which will conserve the moisture and not disturb the new roots which are now forming near the surface. In the Northwest the planting should be done about May 1st to 10th, or whenever the ground is warm enough. For finest flowers allow not more than two stalks to grow in each hill, one is preferable. To avoid plants being blown over they should be staked. Drive a short stake 4 inches from the tuber at planting time, then replace with taller stake when plant is 2 feet high. A string made of cloth or other heavy material should be used to tie them to the stake. We use binder twine. Many of the newer dahlias of heavy foliage and large blossoms require double staking, stakes set on opposite sides of the plant and the plant tied to both stakes.

It might appear that much of the above detailed instruction could be omitted, but since the dahlia is so rapidly gaining in popularity it is desired that all flower lovers know successful methods of their culture.

CORRECT WATERING METHODS. Be careful about watering. The larger plants with more leaf surface are more likely to require water than the younger ones, for it is through the leaves that water is withdrawn from the plant. If the leaves appear limp and hang like rags then water is needed - though this is not likely often to happen if the soil has been kept stirred. The dahlia plant uses more water while blooming than at any other time.

Too often is the hose played lightly on the growing dahlia garden, dampening a little here and a little there but really wetting nothing except the foliage. This does more harm than good, for it draws the feed roots upward in search of the promised moisture which is not there. It is surprising what length of time a hose must be directed on one spot for the water to equal a half inch rainfall. It is claimed that less than that does not reach the feed roots when the soil is dry. If sprinkled with the watering can, one authority states that two gallons of water to the square yard is required to be beneficial. Irrigation is excellent for the production of fine flowers for it makes more food available for the dahlia than would be otherwise possible in dry weather. We recommend it for every garden where flowers are the major requisite. However, dahlias can be kept so wet that tubers will be watery and worthless. The plant roots must have ample time between waterings to properly utilize the moisture. It never hurts any plant to have to beg a little for a drink provided it is kept well cultivated.

The soil should be stirred after every watering and after every rain until the plants begin to bloom. After the last cultivation it is sometimes possible on small gardens to spread straw around each hill and over all the ground

GENERAL LIST OF DAHLIAS
(All prices postpaid)

The varieties herewith described are among the best in their respective classes. Practically all of them carry a rating of 85 or better, according to the American Dahlia Society's table of ratings. This sturdy Black Hills grown acclimated stock is not to be confused with weak imported kinds. Each and every tuber which we send out is guaranteed to grow and to give you the returns that you have a right to expect. They are priced so that you can afford to grow them. For some reason or another we are discontinuing some varieties and replacing them with newer and better ones. These, in accordance with our tests, are the best in their classes.

NOTE: WE DO NOT HANDLE INFERIOR MIXED DAHLIAS.

TYPES OF DAHLIAS: Decorative (D) double flowers with broad flat florets which are straight or recurved. Cactus (C) fluted type with rolled or quilled petals. Hybrid-cactus (HC) midway between (D) and (C). Florets slightly pointed. Show or Ball (S) old fashioned perfectly formed ball shaped. Pompon (P) tiny ball dahlias less than two inches in diameter.

For your guidance following each variety is listed its type, name of originator when known, also diameter of flower in inches.

A.D.LIVONI S.4-5. Clear pink of perfect form	.15
ARABELLA S.3-5. Pale lemon overlaid pink	.15
AVALON(Broomall) D.7-8. Pure clear yellow of distinctive form. It is indeed fortunate that this fine variety can now be had so cheaply.	.25
AUGUS MEYER S.4-5. Dark velvety purple.	.20
BASHFUL GIANT(Marcan) D.7-9. Apricot and gold, deep and massive. A real giant. Dependable blooming.	.30
BON MAZA D.4-5. Velvety red. A fine cut flower.	.10
CHAMPAGNE D.7-8. Dull gold with chamois shading. An old favorite.	.35
DR.JOHN H.CARMAN(Deering-Do) D.8-9. Color, tyrian rose, very large, extremely vigorous and drouth resistant. One of the newer outstanding varieties.	.65
DADDY BUTLER H.C.5-7. Bordeaux with silvery reverse. The stem is a trifle weak to support the big flower.	.30
DWIGHT W.MORROW (Dahliadel) D.8-10. Magnificent cardinal red flower. A new introduction which is steadily gaining in popularity. A price winner.	1.50
EDNA FERBER (F&M) S.C.8-9. A glistening coral, shading to gold. Excellent stem, habit and foliage.	.45
ELISA LONDON SHEPARD (Peacock) D. Rich orange, gold and apricot, flowers held high on a strong vigorous bush. The stem is all that could be desired.	.90
ELINOR VANDERVEER (Seal) D.7-9. Rich rosaline purple. Large flowers faultlessly set on good stems.	.35
FORT MONMOUTH (Kemp) D.8-10. A spectacular flower of crimson-maroon. Although of intense color the flowers never fade. Bush and stem of best quality.	.65
GOLDEN QUEEN P. Our finest yellow pompon.	.25
IDA PERKINS (Perkins) D.7-8. A finely formed pure white of good substance. Very prolific flowering.	.40
JANE COWL (Downs) D.9-10. Glistening bronzy buff and old gold on face of petals. Reverse shaded peach red. Bush and stems of the best texture. An outstanding dahlia because of its vigor and ability to flower regardless of adverse conditions. A winner always.	.35
JEAN KERR D.5-7. The most valuable of all white dahlias, with lovely medium size blooms carried on long straight stems. Flowers early and profusely.	.25

JOHNNY F. A flaming crimson ball.	.25
JUDGE MAREAN (Marean) D.7-9. Rose-red shaded martinus yellow. Changes color as it ages.	.30
JERSEY'S BEAUTY (Waite) D.6-8. A soft pleasing shade of rose pink. This is still considered the best all purpose dahlia after twelve years of competition.	.25
JERSEY'S BEACON (Waite) D.7-9. Bold flower of chinese scarlet with paler reverse. Good strong stem.	.30
KING MIDAS (Peacock) D.10-11. Clear golden yellow which keeps well. Long stiff stems hold the immense flower well above the foliage. An honor roll dahlia.	.90
KATHLEEN NORRIS (Klein-F&M) D.8-10. An exhibition flower of clear rose pink on long stems. This late introduction has no equal in its class.	.65
KITTY DUNLAP (Boston) D.7-8. American Beauty rose blending to deep violet. Very dependable flowering.	.25
LE GRANDE MANITOU D.6-7. Dark velvety purple streaked white. An attractive and unique color.	.35
LE TOREADOR D. 6-7. Vivid red and a very free bloomer. An old variety coming back because of its dependability.	.25
HARMION (Mastick) D.8-10. Immense blooms of golden yellow with a bronze suffusion. This is the best of its color we have ever grown.	.35
MAUDE ADAMS S.3-5. Soft white with delicate lavender overlay. A wonderful cut flower variety.	.25
MRS. I. DE VERWARNER (Marean) D.8-9. Deep mauve pink. A flower by which all others of its class are judged.	.25
MONMOUTH CHAMPION (Kemp) D.8-10. Brilliant orange flame color. Beautiful exhibition blooms which last on the bush for three weeks. A constant prize winner wherever shown.	.70
MISS HELEN HOLLIS S.5-7. Deep scarlet, the best and largest of its type and color. Easy to grow.	.20
MINA BURGLE (Burgle) D.6-8. Pure red and free flowering. Good cut flower. The "poinsettia" dahlia.	.20
PRIDE OF CALIFORNIA (Lohrman) D.6-8. A glowing cardinal red, termed the American Beauty dahlia.	.20
RADIO D.8-9. An indescribable color combination of red, bronze, yellow and salmon. There are very few varieties which are more attractive.	.45
SASAMORE (Badetty) D.5-7. A well known orange-yellow cut flower variety. Good stems and perfect bloom.	.30
SEAL'S CALIFORNIAN (Seal) D.7-8. Bright golden yellow at center with tips of petals of a bronze and rosy pink blending. Strong stiff perfect stems. Immensely attractive.	.45
SNOW CLAD F. Tiny and most exquisite white flower.	.20
THE WORLS (Dahliadel) D.7-9. A color combination of rosy-magenta and garnet with silvery edged petals. Bush and stem perfect.	.70
THOMAS A. EDISON (Dahliadel) D.8-10. Dark royal purple. Stiff stems hold the immense flower high over an insect resistant bush. One of the newest dahlias.	.75
TREASURE ISLAND (Dahliadel) D.8-9. Bright apricot with gold and rose shadings. This wonderful color combination is gorgeous and well nigh irresistible.	.50

A GARDEN OF GORGEOUS FLOWERS ON EASY TERMS

ONLY \$1.00 WITH YOUR ORDER AND BALANCE OF \$2.00 BY JULY
1st BRINGS YOU THIS \$5.00 COLLECTION OF ARISTOCRATIC
PLANTING STOCK.

This unrivaled collection consists of the following
choice bulbs taken from our regular Black Hills grown
stock.

- 30 Hand-select GLADIOLUS, assorted colors.
- 30 Standard GLADIOLUS, (not hand-select) .
- 10 DAHLIA tubers, assorted colors, some worth
50¢ or more.
- 4 CANNAS, red, yellow, orange and pink.
- 4 Choice IRIS, no two alike.
- 1 Each of four of the world's highest ranking
GLADIOLUS: Mr. W. H. Phipps, Betty Nuthall,
Golden Dream and Mrs. Leon Douglas, separately
labeled.

This is the greatest bargain collection we have ever
offered and we believe the outstanding offer of the
season. It includes ten more bulbs than we listed in
our \$3.30 radio offer of last season. We reserve the
right to refund purchase price if our supply becomes
exhausted

Now Credit terms to Customers

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR FLOWER DISPLAYS HAVE WON FIRST PLACE AT THE SOUTH
DAKOTA STATE FAIR AND WHEREVER SHOWN WE NOW OFFER ALL FLOWER GROWERS AN OPPOR-
TUNITY TO PROCURE OUR ACCLIMATED BLACK HILLS GROWN BULBS ON EASY TERMS. WE BELIEVE
THAT THIS WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR MANY TO SECURE DEPENDABLE FLOWER PLANTING
STOCK WHO WOULD OTHERWISE BE UNABLE TO DO SO.

If your order for bulbs amounts to \$3.00 or more, you need include
only one third of the total amount with your order. The balance may
be sent in any time before July first 1934. We are glad to help you
in every way possible. Please advise your friends of our easy pay
plan and send us their names. We will include additional bulbs with
your orders.

Thank you,
THE BLACK HILLS BULB GARDENS.

Gladiolus

The modern gladiolus has won such acceptance that more bulbs of the different varieties are planted and more space devoted to its culture than to any other flowering bulb. Long supreme as a summer cut flower the improved varieties of this race now offer material for the garden picture too gorgeous for description. The forerunners of the modern gladiolus, the kinds that our grandmothers grew, were small in comparison to those new varieties which are now offered so cheaply and are to be seen growing wherever beautiful flowers are produced. These new creations with their towering spikes covered with giant flowers which last from ten days to two weeks provide that indescribable thrill which is the very essence of flower growing. The gladiolus is our most versatile flower. It will do better under adverse conditions than any other. Nothing can prevent a production of bloom except total destruction. Very seldom does a glad bulb of blooming size disappoint you even though climatic and soil conditions be the most unfavorable.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS. Select a spot of ample sunshine. Plant not closer than 6 inches apart and to a depth according to size of bulb. Large bulbs may be planted as deep as 6 inches which will afford greater resistance against spikes being blown over by the wind. Plant small bulbs 2 to 4 inches deep. Before planting bulblets mix them with an equal amount of rotten sawdust and soak for a week or ten days. Plant sawdust right along with the bulblets.

CAUTION. Never use fresh manure in close proximity to bulbs.

CARE AND CULTIVATION. Select a spot of ample sunshine in any good garden soil having first thoroughly worked the soil to a good depth. Plant 3 to 4 inches apart in the row and rows 12 inches apart and to a depth of 2 to 4 inches depending upon the size of the bulb. Large bulbs may successfully be planted to a depth of 6 inches which will afford greater resistance against spikes being blown over by the wind. Glads may be planted as early in the spring as the ground may be worked, provided of course, that the ground does not freeze down to the bulbs. For successful blooms planting should be done from April 25 to July 1 with good results in the latitude of Chicago. Another good way for succession of blooms is to plant bulbs of various sizes in the same row even though they range in size from the smallest to the largest.

Glads require plenty of cultivation and when spikes begin to bud they should be well watered at regular intervals. The soil should then be stirred as soon as dry enough to prevent the surface crusting. There is very little danger of too much cultivation especially shallow stirring of the soil. Avoid fresh manure of any kind in growing glads. Well rotted manure or commercial fertilizer can be used to good advantage if kept away from the bulbs or plants. If the soil is too heavily enriched the glad all goes to plant and flower but at the sacrifice of the bulb. A judicious use of fertilizers will assure fine flowers as well as healthy bulbs. Bone meal is a good all around fertilizer for glads as well as most other bulbous flowers.

STANDARD SIZES FOR GRADING BULBS. No. 1; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch and up in diameter. No. 2; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. No. 3; 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. No. 4; $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. No. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. No. 6; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and under.

STANDARD LIST OF GLADIOLUS
(Labeled and Postpaid)

All bulbs listed are blooming size one inch or more in diameter unless otherwise noted. They are the cream of the gladiolus world and have been selected because of their adaptability to the climatic conditions of the Northwest. They are guaranteed to grow and to bloom under normal conditions.

Uniformly priced: 3 of a variety labeled 12¢, 7 for 25¢, 30 for \$1.00, 100 not labeled for \$2.25.

- ALBANIA (Kemp) Large wide open pure white flowers.
- ALICE TIPLADY (K) The finest orange primulinus. A rank grower and good propagator.
- ANGEL'S DREAM (Ellis) Color a glowing clear shrimp pink, many florets open. A splendid flower but spikes crook badly in hot weather.
- ANNIE LAURIE (Brown) Heavily ruffled delicate pink, overlaid with a silver pink.
- ANNA EBERIUS (D) Large flowers of rich deep velvety purple. A prize winning variety but a poor multiplier here.
- COPPER BRONZE (K) One of the newer primulinus of copper bronze shade.
- CHARLES DICKENS (P) Stately purple violet. A strong propagator. Many florets open at one time.
- CRINKLES (K) Deep pink heavily ruffled.
- CRIMSON GLOW (Botscher) Tall rich dark crimson.
- E. J. SHAYLOR (K) Deep ruffled rose pink.
- EVELYN KIRTLAND (Austin) Geranium-pink with darker throat blotch. Tall straight and dependable.
- GOLD (Prostgard) A standard golden yellow variety.
- GOLDEN MEASURE (Kelway) A light golden yellow which has held high rank for many years. A good multiplier as it contains primulinus blood. One of the best commercials.
- GIANT NYMPH (Coleman) Giant flowering rose pink with a creamy throat. Tall strong straight spikes.
- HENRY FORD (D) Dark rhodamine purple but with short spike.
- 1910 ROSE (K) Early rose pink with narrow white stripes on petals. Not a good propagator here but retained on the list because of its extreme early flowering.
- JEWEL (Zeestraten) Salmon pink with apricot throat. A dependable multiplier.
- JOE COLEMAN (Coleman) A large ruffled red. One of the older originations.
- JOHN T. PIRIE (K) Mahogany brown with an apricot throat. One of the most unique combinations of color known to gladiolus growers. Not altogether dependable in reproduction.
- KIRCHOFF'S VIOLET (Kirchoff) Beautiful deep violet blue. Spike is rather short.
- KUNDERD'S YELLOW WONDER (K) Dark yellow, tall and stately. A dependable propagator.
- LOS ANGELES (Houdyshell) Delicate pink. Oftimes mentioned as the cut-and-come-again glad but we find that it doesn't live up to its reputation.
- MARIETTA (Metzner) Delicate shade of salmon blended with orange. Deeper blotch on throat. Good spike.
- MRS. DR. NORTON (K) Flowers soft pink, very dependable.
- MRS. FRANCIS KING (Coblentz) An immense fiery scarlet of the older varieties but dependable and a good propagator.
- MRS. FRANK PENDLETON (K) An exquisite shade of cream pink with reddish-purple throat blotch of vivid hue. This grand old variety has been in cultivation more than twenty-five years and is still going strong.
- MRS. LEON DOUGLAS (D) Magnificent begonia-rose flower with stripes of orange and scarlet. One of the tallest and most stately of all gladiolus. Dependable in every way.

PURPLE GLORY (K) Deep velvety-purplish red with dark rich throat. A prize winner for years. However not an exceptionally good propagator here.
 ROSE ASH(D) Rocelin-purple with straw-yellow blotch. Old rose suffused with gray blue and yellow. One of the most unique blending of colors.
 SCARLET PRINCEPS or VIRGINIA (K) One of the older scarlet varieties.

THE FOLLOWING LIST INCLUDES SOME OF THE LATER ORIGINATIONS OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES.

Uniformly priced, 3 of a variety labeled 16¢, 6 for 25¢, 25 for \$1.00.

AFLAME (Hornberger) Begonia rose shading to bright orange flame near edge. Many blooms open at one time.
 BETTY NUTHALL (Salbach) Glowing orange pink with apricot throat and carmine feathering. Tall and vigorous. One of the best gladiolus in existence.
 CARDINAL PRINCE (K) Deep cardinal red. One of the most dependable reds in cultivation.
 BENGAL TIGER (Pratt) Bright red modeled rich brown. An unusual color combination.
 CATHERINE COLEMAN (Coleman) Wonderful spike of soft salmon with purple throat. Dependable in every way.
 DR. F. E. BENNETT (D) Deep peach red. A genuine house-a-fire color. Probably the largest florets of any gladiolus in existence.
 DR. MOODY (Kinyon) Rich deep lavender with fine penciling of darker shade in throat. Immense flowers. Many open.
 DR. NELSON SHOOK (K) Tall heavy spike of rich tyrian rose. A very dependable variety.
 E. I. FARRINGTON (Rowe) Very rich soft yellow, no markings. A good commercial.
 EMILIE AUBURN (Lemoine) Flowers of smoky bronze with cherry red blotch. Strong grower and propagator. Huge spike.
 GOLDEN DREAM (Groff) Perhaps the best commercial yellow. Tall growing spike with many florets open at once.
 GERALDINE FARRAR (D) A delicate lavender blue.
 GLORIANA (Betscher) Golden salmon with clear yellow throat. Good exhibition and commercial variety. Always good.
 JOERGS WHITE (Joerg) Large wide open florets with crimson penciling on creamy throat.
 MARMORA (Errey) Rich lavender grey sometimes spotted cherry red. Giant spikes with seven or eight enormous blooms open at one time. One of the outstanding introductions of later origination.
 MINUET (Coleman) A wonderful clear lavender. Flowers perfectly arranged on huge spikes. Probably the best commercial gladiolus ever originated.
 MRS. F. W. SISSON (Coleman) Wonderfully soft cameo pink. Tall strong grower. One of the best in its class.
 MRS. F. C. HORNBERGER (Hornberger) Clear strong tall white very dependable.
 MR. W. H. PHIPPS (D) This has been recognized as the finest of all gladiolus during its many years of cultivation. Color LaFrance pink with florets open practically the entire length of its stately spike. A masterpiece.
 NANCY HANKS (Salbach) Very rich peach red shading to orange pink. Reddish lines on lower petals.
 MOROCCO (P) One of the extra dark reds, almost black. Straight spike, large flowers and a good propagator.
 ORANGE QUEEN (P) Tall light orange with flowers on long stems. Being of primulinus bud it is one of the best of propagators.
 PAUL PFITZER (P) An enormous rich velvety purple flower. Heavy and substantial with graceful spikes.
 PFITZER'S TRIUMPH (P) Immense salmon orange red with dark blotch on lower petals. A giant show flower.

- RED GLORY (FIPER) Velvety cardinal red. Identical shape and form as Purple Glory only a better propagator.
- RICHARD DIENER (D) Geranium pink. Wonderful flower on a long spike. One of the most attractive pinks we have grown.
- SCARLET WONDER (Conce) Immense scarlet flower. An outstanding red of unusual dependability.
- VEILCHENBLAU (P) One of the loveliest of dark blues. Flowers gracefully set on long straight spikes.

A FEW OF THE NEWER OUTSTANDING VARIETIES
AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD.

(Prices following each variety)

- ALBATROS (P) Large pure white and considered by some the best white gladiolus ever introduced. Tall substantial spike with many florets open at one time. An easy propagator. Each 10¢
- AIDA (P) One of the newer deep blues. Large well placed flowers with reddish lilac blotch. A choice variety and easy to propagate. Each 10¢
- COMMANDER KOEHL (P) Magnificent dark scarlet red without markings. Florets six inches across with a flower spike fully twenty-four inches in length. A strong plant and good propagator. A real outstanding new red. Each 10¢
- LOYALTY (Austin) A good clear yellow slightly lighter in color than Golden Dream but flowers are larger. A dependable yellow. Each 8¢
- MAMMOTH WHITE (P) Very large pure white tall spike, five to six flowers open whose diameter often measures six inches. A great exhibition flower. 2 for 25¢
- MOTHER MACHREE (Stevens) A soft smoky lavender combined with orange and grey. A tall strong plant with spike of good substance. Good grower and propagator. Each 10¢
- PELEGRINA (P) Early large deep dark blue of violet hue. This color has not previously appeared in any glad and stands excessive heat very well. It is a good grower and a dependable propagator. Each 25¢
- PICARDY (Palmer) One of the finest glads ever produced. A clear shrimp pink of immense size with ten to twelve florets open at one time. The individual florets are extremely large, slightly ruffled and of a heavy wax-like substance. We believe it will eventually outrank Mr. W. H. Phipps in popularity. Each 20¢

NOTE: Names of originators as abbreviated above (D) Diener, (K) Kunderd, (P) Pfitzer.

MIXED GLADIOLUS: When you receive a mixture or assortment of gladiolus from us it will consist of a hand-select collection of the many varieties which we list individually and not a cheap hit and miss mixture as is offered everywhere.

C A N N A S

Cannas make a wonderful showing during the late summer and throughout the fall with their intense color and stately appearance. They are perhaps our finest outdoor foliage plant and present an added attraction not possible with other plants or flowers. Cannas are easily grown requiring only rich soil and plenty of water. In watering always soak them thoroughly. If possible mulch heavily with some coarse litter which will hold moisture and give the plants a very rank growth.

Take up and store through the winter the same as dahlias. Uniformly priced at 15¢, or one root each of these four world leaders for 50¢ postpaid.

CITY OF PORTLAND. Bright pink flowers of huge size, green foliage.

KING HUMBERT. Velvety orange-scarlet flowers of stately habit. Foliage purplish-brown.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT. Bright yellow flowers attractively marked with crimson dots, brown foliage.

THE PRESIDENT. Huge flower trusses of a rich scarlet, green foliage. A profuse bloomer.

R E G A L L I L I E S

20¢ each, 6 bulbs \$1.00 postpaid.

This great Chinese lily has, without doubt, taken the lead among all lilies grown in America. Its vigorous and hardy habit of growth together with its stately beauty make it indeed the king of the lily family. The pleasantly fragrant flower is white with yellow throat and external shadings of pink. The regal may be planted in the fall as well as in the spring. Plant six inches deep in well drained soil. In most of our soil it is best to place sand under and around the bulb (about a quart to each bulb). If the entire bed is about half sand so much the better. Never use manure around bulbs.

D A Y L I L I E S

15¢ each, 8 rhizomes \$1.00 postpaid

These lemon colored lily-like flowers are among the finest for background for the lily pool or rock garden. They thrive anywhere and multiply very rapidly. Since they are reproduced by rhizomes they are hardy and require no care. Their cane and blade-like foliage which continues green all summer long merits them a place wherever a natural setting is desired. Leave in the ground a few years then lift and divide for increase of roots.

I R I S

Among the spring flowers there is none more stately and impressive than the Iris. Practically every color combination known to the flower world is displayed in a carefully selected garden of Iris. From pure white through all the delicate hues of blue, pink, rose, yellow, bronze, and maroon, they produce a veritable rainbow effect and always at a time when other outdoor flowers are very scarce. As a cut flower the Iris lasts very well.

The Iris is practically insect and disease resistant and can always be depended upon to produce wonderful blooms.

CULTIVATION: Iris should be planted in a location of at least partial sunshine and so much the better if out of the range of strong winds as their orchid-like florets are very delicate. Any ordinary garden soil will grow good Iris. Do not place manure around the bulb or rhizome but manure may be placed on the surface and then watered down.

The plant should be set with the rhizome just below the surface. Since Iris make a fast growth and the rhizomes quickly multiply it is best to lift them every three or four years and divide the clumps in order that the best flowers may be produced. Iris may be planted at any time of the year when not in bloom or when the ground is not frozen but July, August and September are probably the best months for planting.

The varieties herewith listed have been carefully selected as regards substance, color and general usefulness. Most of them rate 80 or better according to the ratings of the American Iris Society in 1927. They are among the finest of the medium priced varieties and are priced so low that everyone can now afford them.

In the list following the letter "S" means the standards or upright petals, the letter "F" means the falls or drooping petals. Before the name of each variety is its rating, directly following it the name of its originator.

All varieties uniformly priced at 15¢ each, 2 for 25¢. Any 9 varieties \$1.00 postpaid. One rhizome of each of these 20 splendid varieties for \$2.00 postpaid.

- 92 AMBASSADEUR (Vilmorin) An aristocrat among irises. A very large flower with smoky, reddish, violet standards and dark velvety purple maroon falls. Height 36 inches.
- 80 ARCHEVEQUE (Vilmorin) Standards deep purple violet, falls rich deep velvety violet. Height 30 inches.
- 84 B. Y. MORRISON (Sturtevant) S pale lavender-violet, falls rich deep velvety raisin-purple, bordered with lavender. Height 33 inches.
- 82 CORRIDA (Millet) S light violet-blue. F deeper blue. Height 42 inches.
- 80 FLAMMENSCHWERT (G and K) S bright empire yellow. F rich deep velvety brown. Height 33 inches.
- 83 GEORGIA (Farr) S and F both phlox purple with light center and white beard tipped orange. Height 36 inches.
- 86 GOLD IMPERIAL (Sturtevant) Pure chrome yellow. One of the few good yellow irises. Height 36 inches.
- 70 HER MAJESTY (Perry) S rose-pink, F bright crimson. Height 32 inches.
- 81 JUNIATA (Farr) S and F clear blue. Tallest of the bearded iris. Large fragrant flowers. Height 42 inches.
- 88 LENT A WILLIAMSON (Williamson) S broad campanula-violet, F velvety violet-purple, beard yellow. Tall vigorous grower. Height 42 inches.
- 85 PALLIDA DALMATICA S soft lavender, F deep lavender. Height 48 inches.
- 81 PARC DE NUILLY (Verdier) S and F of navy blue with reddish tinge. Ht. 36 in.
- 83 PROSPER LAUGIER (Verdier) S light bronze red, F velvety ruby purple with orange beard. Height 30 inches.
- 81 PROSPERO (Yeld) S deep lavender, F deep red purple. Tall and vigorous. Height 48 inches.
- 88 QUEEN CATERINA (Sturtevant) S and F pale lavender with yellow beard. Ht 42 in.
- 82 RHEIN NIXE (Goos and Koenemann) S pure white, F deep blue bordered white. Height 36 inches.
- 84 SHEKINAH (Sturtevant) S and F pale lemon yellow. The finest of the pale yellows. Height 36 inches.
- 83 SEMINOLE (Farr) S violet rose, F rich velvety crimson. Height 36 inches.
- 81 WHITE KNIGHT (Saunders) Beautiful snow white without markings. One of the best whites.
- 80 ZWANENBURG (Denis) S cream striped maroon, F dark olivebrown flaked violet, exquisite flowers. Height 20 inches.

CUT FLOWER PRICES

We retail cut flowers to our regular customers and others at approximately wholesale quotations. The following prices are net f.o.b. Rapid City, South Dakota. Add for postage 15¢ per dozen additional.

GLADIOLUS. 40¢ per dozen, 3 dozen \$1.00. Plantings of approximately eighty varieties.

DAHLIAS. 25¢, 50¢, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per dozen according to size of flower.

TULIPS. 40¢ per dozen, 3 dozen \$1.00. All flowers can be furnished in practically any shade or color desired.

ADVISE US YOUR NEEDS IN BULBS OR FLOWERS. ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

BLACK HILLS BULB GARDENS

RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA

1221 11th Street or 724 Dilger Avenue.

Phone 1807